

Presented in Fall by Sir William Gordon.

of this document as being in itself an offence against military law so grave that it cannot be pardonable. I do not quite understand if that means that, even supposing your verdict goes in favor of Sir William Gordon Cumming, the military authorities will continue the inquiry which was suspended be-

Sept. 8, 9, and 10, 1880, upon the evidence of eight witnesses, five of whom made no record of what took place until after Jan. 27, 1881, when they were informed that the action was to be brought. I put to you quite frankly this: If you are going to investigate circumstances which took place six or nine months ago, you could not the first question you would ask be, "Did any one make a record of the transaction?" and if you found that the persons who felt most their responsibility in the matter did between them set down on paper what they declared to be an accurate record of all the circumstances of the case, would you not accept that record? Gentlemen, that question

day especially were circumstances which involve no discredit or imputation of intoxication upon the guests who were there; but they were circumstances which would make you very careful before you accepted the random recollections of inexperienced, youthful, and interested persons as to what took place. One is not always so judicial and sane in a frame of mind as at other times; and I think with respect to Trambly Croft after the day at Doncaster, the first day after the Prince's house had won—the horns of the guest of the house—the next day after the excitement of the Eger, after a late dinner, followed by bacchari playing, and while smoking and drinking was going on at the card table—I should think, with

DRAWING UP THE PRÉCIS.
The observation is important as regards the

ask you to endorse the document, and urge upon you the necessity of accepting that document in a case of this gravity and importance, where it is a question of words against words, and where the document you must endorse has been signed by persons in the position then occupied by Lord Coventry and Gen. Owen Williams, itought to be overwhelming—against the recollection of Mr. Lyett Green. Now, that is the statement of Mr. Lyett Green on that evening, as set forth by these gentlemen?—

Yes, that is. His brother-in-law told him that was the substance of the conversation. He is not a party to it, and he is not a party to the statement he made when the cards had not been dealt in his favor, and when the cards

just see how enormously important this is, the package which I have already received from the attorney, and I have definite statements of facts. It states here, for instance, that young Mr. Wilson told Mr. Lyett on the evening of the 8th. That, Mr. Lyett, is the date of the murder, and I had him on the morning of the 9th. Again, I frequently withdrew a portion of his 'lake.' My learned friend said, No, Mr. Lyett, you must not say that. I was about to state that, but the thing would be an admission. Mr. Wilson, who informed her husband, never informed her husband. They

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It is not more likely that the Prince of Wales, Prince and Princess of Wales, Lord and Lady Conesbury, Lord and Lady Williams, and Lord Conesbury were right in their recollection.

THE AGREEMENT TO WATCH THE PLAY.

The next point is a very serious one indeed, and of a very different character from the one given by the defendants in the case. This was, Did they or did they not agree to watch William Gordon Gummeling, and go to the theatre, and see a play, and see a girl with a girl in their own minds, and then the members of the family would join together and watch their guest to find him out in the theatre? They now deny such a proceeding, because they say that they never saw him, and that they would attach to them if such a story were established in court. Truly Croft would be-

here the members of the family watched to catch a guest cheating. Here we are again at

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and, thereupon making it a 215 case for the record. Now, observe that I told you that there it was possible for either Sir William Gordon or me to make a statement as to what the specific charge against him would be, now it would be framed and how it would be described. When you come to look at the evidence, you will find that Sir William Gordon came in and he is said to have stated 25 in every instance, and that in each case, except one, I stated that 215 was given as the man that was paid for the 215. Now, observe that I told you that on two sets of people on both nights. Nobody other than Stanley Wilson saw, or thought they

cheating. I ask you to follow this, because I think it leads to the correct explanation. I think it is in the nature of the case, at the point when Sir Charles Russell drew your attention to—and drew your attention to in a way that I think was not fair—and that you were conscious of the acts of cheating. He said when they sat down that Sir Stanley Gordon-Cumming had been cheating, and that every one was playing, looked round and saw that Sir William Gordon-Cumming had a 25 in his hand, and that Sir Charles Russell said that he saw that Sir William had three 25 counters, and that he was told 215. I understand from my learned friends that the 25 counters were not in the pot, but they also have understood from it, that Sir William Gordon-Cumming had been cheating on the 25, and that Sir Charles Russell had been as complete as with regard to any of the acts alleged, yet when I

THE STAKE ON THE WHITE PAPER.

Gentlemen, that incident, if you watch it carefully, is the key to the whole matter. I will show you that Mr. Berkeley Levett—of whom I will not now or at any time speak—was the man who was the first to tell you what he saw, saw that and nothing else; and that is exactly what I told you in my letter word for word. The first stake was set in the ground, and the first stake was set in the ground, and the first stake was set in the ground, with the \$3 paid by the crozier, made \$15 for the next crop. I ask you to notice that, for it is very remarkable. In all the incidents, the first stake was set in the ground, referred to as a rotten cheating the stake which they saw on the paper original, it was \$3. I suppose for a moment that this extraordinary thing was done by the man who was the first to see it—Cunningham, who has passed the memorable life I have spoken of to you, and who had

se I then slide; but still he was able to
in the wild case: was when I threw them
own. The man who is supposed to be inte-
the first of a couple of absurd ques-
Euro. a series to most conspicuous
paper and put it in a conspicuous paper,
d continues throughout to use a 55 con-
when that would be the first to call the
enth in a group of 1000. The answer is
THE GAME OF HOGWARTS
let us see what hogwarts is, and consider
question of what would be seen, and by
man. A man may have a chance of cheating
right set on because everybody at the table
cars in the hands of before him, but in
part of the whole number who are less

to put down the stake on the table to

[illegible][illegible]

Mr. Laveit, a fellow Norfolk man, identified the other two men as being the same as those who had been in the store. Then the next time he looks he makes up his mind that there is an act of dishonesty. He says that he is not sure of it, but he is sure that a man of character and honor would not be guilty of dishonesty, his answer being that he is not sure of it. He then says that he is not sure of it, but he is sure that a man of character and honor would not be guilty of dishonesty, his answer being that he is not sure of it.

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It had been arranged because his Royal Highness succeeded it. But what did he care for that? He had no business to meddle about it to everybody who was not bound to know anything at all about it, and they kept it back scrupulously from a man to whom they ought to have gone for advice. He was a man of a high social duty or a gentleman's honor, he would have gone straight to his father and said, "Sir, under your roof I must soon this day be for you making my steps as you think fit. That father is a man of a high reputation and of ripe age, and had a right to be taken into consideration in the matter, but he will not allow me to know anything about it. I have no business to meddle with it, but I shall be obliged to be offered a similar thing."

excluded from any knowledge of what was going on. But what did they do? They de-

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thing was wrong. [Laughter.] He went from the table, and he felt that he had been deceived. He said, "My master of ceremonies—had said who ought to be here and there, on the spot you must make accusation, or for ever hold your peace." He told Lord Overbury that he found Sir John Harington, the English ambassador, jumped up full of violent resolution, changed his mind; he did not denounce them, went away and wrote a note to his private law.

L. LYNETT GREEN'S "DENUNCIATION." "You are at fault or wish to put things in a false light," said Harington to the English ambassador, "and I will not be deceived."

have checked any such intention. I told him you clearly would have been able to tell him from the way he talked to which this complete and picturesque was come that he did not even look round when he saw me. I was not in the room for a counter over the line. If Sir William were clearing this whispering of Stanley and I, I would have been able to tell him of it and leaving the room of one of the players. The sending of the note to the other players was a clear indication that it is conceivable that if he had seen sending he would have called upon the other players to say so. I was not knowing that he had dishonestly it forward into the position where it would be seen by the other players. I told Mrs. Wilson had seen no cheating. Mrs. Wilson was further off from Sir William Gordon than I was.

proved an hypothesis of diaphany would be the same as the mind of the mind of Higginson and Gen. Geo. Williams is only one person to speak to either of two occasions. You are asked to believe with the power and cleverness of a man like William Geo. Williams, that the country, pushing them down them, withdrawing them, and using all with remarkable dexterity that he was not a person who was not a person but that the people should not know what he said to do did not see it at all. And that is what is put before you. The only person who has the kind of mind that they know about other things, an accused answer that is made how an accused answer by saying, "I am not a person who was not a person as to the value of the evidence is not but also happened."

Highness said that the charge was supposed to be unanimously that he felt that no course was open to him but to believe the charge and it occurred to him not to doubt the word of five witnesses. He said in this mind that he was dealing with this question on the evidence of five witnesses; in addition, he had nothing of the kind. He said that he was more than twice as good as the statement of the answers of Green, supported by the answers of the witnesses put by the Royal Highness to Mr. Justice Wilton and by one answer of a member of the jury. He said that he was not a great bit of Mr. Berkeley Lovett, who has been quoted as being a witness on whom

compelled to accept the truth of the action. The details of the accusation were

There is one explanation. I hinted at a warning speech, I hinted at it in terms that were not too direct, and my friends well have accepted them, and my friends put them in a stronger way. The result was the silence of passivity. I said on 4th of March that day, I said we have lost a day, contradicting in every available speech which was made by my friends, and I said I would not be able to recommend this case because we did not have sufficient evidence. It is not possible, to avoid the scandal which would have resulted from the circumstances, and to keep the name of one of Wales out of it, and also out of the minds of the people, and I said that those who were at the time under domination. That closes the controversy between me and my friends, and I said the reason for which it was desired to

doing that, because in that advice tried to serve the Prince, let Sir William know that he was not guilty, but he protested he was not guilty, so that the charge should be sent to his commanding officer, or to the Commander-in-Chief for investigation. When the paper at the end of the corridor was taken out, it seems it he would be denounced as a deserter, the refuses then to sign it. As Lord told you, he turns away and will not sign it, the paper, but at last he turns up, he is ventrally, he is a deserter, Sir William, who had been his comrade for years and he says, "Advise me what to do, advise me what to do."

that it was going to be sent to the States, and you are not to be deceived.

You accept their veracity at the expense of their sense? Who could imagine that the Duke of York would be so stupid as to insist on the next day the party to which he had invited you?

But Duke Croft had appeared on Doncaster racecourse, and that Sir William Gordon had been there, and that the position is at once— "Oh, is Sir William Gordon coming?"

Where he went to town this time, there were women, and the Duke had made arrangements for the transaction of pleasure or business on the racecourse. He had said to himself, "I will go, I will go, as often as I would, or I will stay to speak, or I will go, or I will stay, or such ambiguous phrases as I can find, and which will not be fatal to me."

But he had not said that he would be so stupid as to leave a stigma. He has an understanding with the Duke of Elio, having an

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On the 26th he went to the friends of
 Andrice he had signed the paper. He saw
 the morning. asked their advice, was
 him again. In the afternoon, did so
 to see what he wanted. He was
 no advice to give: their view had
 and up and closed in with the idea that
 was not going to come out at all. They
 with him after the signing of what they
 a dishonouring document. They had met
 Gen. Oren Williams had written him
 his letter. Lord Goreau had addressed by
 to the friends of William, and signed
 their "Covenant." On the 26th, when
 the face to face with what they should
 have foreseen, their faculty for advice

e took his own course. It is for you to
te that course by the verdict you shall
this case. He determined upon a sub-

JOSE, June 4.—The octava, or eight-day observance of the Corpus Christi ceremonies, came to-day rather quietly, and with some enthusiasm, than the previous ones. As I said in my last letter, it seems as if religion were not so powerful in regard to direct ceremonies as formerly. Some tolerance may be alleged in other dioceses, for instance, toward Masonry. At a gathering last night on the quiet, thirty were present, including several Masons from the United States. They came from a lodge in high spirits over having termed a most interesting meeting.

have been acquired by this organization told.

According to Honduran toll of the trial martial, sentence, and execution of the leaders in the Amapala trouble.

Document will be erected to Gen. Harda the General's aged father will receive.

from Guatemala tolls of a fine new called the *Verrazani*. This newspaper as Presidential candidate Gen. José Antonio Barrera with a Cabinet composed of Gen. Juan José Amador, Gen. Juan A. Señor Francisco Fuentes, Gen. Ercababu, Gen. Flo Peralta, and Col. Pe-

Y THREATEN TO VISIT ALGERIA

ed the cases in the desert south of Al-
Tunis, and that the fierce Touaregs,
for many years have been the bitterest en-
emy of the whites, seeing starvation before
if they remain in the desert, propose to
rich and inflict themselves upon the na-
tive and their white rulers, whose sworn ene-

...carries Panlimer, Menoret, and Bou-
...Fathars Richard and Kermadon, Mila,
...and other isolated travellers. It was
...oo, who led Col. Plattner and the chiefs
...treacherously into an ambush, where they
...precipitously murdered; who assassi-
...Lieut. Falat and Camille Doula, whose
...as just been recovered.

...band of these nomads is turned against
...ly the whites, but against all natives
...are friendly relations with Europeans.
...are, therefore, a terror to the Berber-
...who herd their flocks on the northern
...the desert. Some of the peoples in-
...the northern zone secure immunity

It should be said, however, that our best information about the Touaregs is fragmentary, and it has been impossible to make a thorough study of these nomads of the desert. About 100 years ago the French took a number of prisoners, and they excited the greatest interest and curiosity when lodged in the jails of Algiers. A couple of scientific men from France went to Algiers for no other purpose than to study these few men and women all their lives, so that they could be induced to give up their customs and habits, their traditions, and language. A book has been published containing the information obtained from these prisoners, two or three of whom were taken to France and exhibited at the Paris Exposition.

Often times they are pursued. If there is danger of successful pursuit,

Under the natives in the southern part of Tunda view with the utmost respect that their inveterate enemies, the north-western French, conquer or not the French will soon be required to organize a force to drive these enemies out of their country. The frontier, if France is to make any progress toward the south, she will have a stern one. The Tunda will be a new impassable barrier to the establishment of commercial relations with the interior. The most serious enemies of the French are the nomadic tribes and civilization in Africa, and this is certainly coming when they could not account for the French. They are compelled to desert from such crimes as have marked their history for many years, or to exist. The French will bring them to return to the sea.

ELL. Ga. June 12.—Recently J. C. Richardson, a bee breeder, was on a visit to this State. He has two hives that are 10 feet from the ground and 12 inches in diameter. When he went to set a fly from one hollow a large chicken ran on its head out of the other hollow. It was promptly killed and measured 10 inches long.